

The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS. BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: Secretary Sherman electioneers by relaxing the national debt \$10,000,000 per month, and it is by no means a bad recommendation.

The Alexandria Gazette remarks that "Mr. Sherman says 'the rebel element' 'now controls the Democratic party' 'in every southern state, and that the 'triumph of that element is the disgrace of American civilization'."

Why did Jos. J. Martin the Republican representative vote to keep up the duty on paper? We are cursed with rings, cliques and monopolies, and we hope Mr. Martin can give some good reason for this act, which (unexplained), we consider an outrage against every poor man in North Carolina. The price of paper has been forced to double its real value by these monopolists, and Mr. Martin is assisting them.

The Blaine brethren have very modestly been claiming two thirds of the delegates from Ohio. But the Cincinnati Commercial (anti-Grant) don't seem to think so. It says: Ohio will appear at Chicago substantially unanimous for Sherman; as nearly so, at least, as New York was for Conkling at Cincinnati in 1876. There may be an eccentric person or two in the crowd with the talent for irritation highly cultivated, but that will be all.

Sherman's Platform
Mr. Sherman goes before the Chicago Convention "with a firm determination not to detract from the merits or services of others, nor to seek this lofty elevation by dishonorable means, or by evasions or pretenses." This magnanimous utterance has the greater weight from the fact that in the preliminary campaign now in progress Mr. Sherman's friends organized into a regular association, have scrupulously observed the above terms. Some injudicious persons may have violated both the letter and spirit of the general programme, but such violations are distinctly repudiated by Mr. Sherman's friends as a body. We challenge any ease in which the Sherman association has failed to meet the terms laid down by their great leader. Some friends of other candidates forget that in an amicable canvass within the party only fraternal sentiments should prevail. Such have treated Mr. Sherman with gratuitous slander, and, in case of his nomination, will find their position extremely awkward. — *Washington World.*

John Sherman said at Mansfield, Ohio, on March 21st, 1880.
"Next to a firm and judicious enforcement of the law by the courts, the best remedy in the south would be the encouragement of common schools, such as are almost universal in the north. This should be a matter of public policy, both by the state and national government. If the colored people of the south were redeemed from the ignorance caused slavery, it would be no more possible to overawe and overcome them by the ku klux klan and tissue ballets than it would be possible to succeed by such means in the north."

I say then, in conclusion, that the Republican party is about to appeal to the American people to stand by the policy that has secured to you pronounced prosperity, and will secure to all of our people equal, civil and political rights. Let the National Convention at Chicago, after full consideration, and without bias or prejudice, say who can best secure success, and the Republican party, like a well drilled army, will march into line and overcome the last vestige of the rebellion of 1861."

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption.

PARADISE, N. C., April 10, 1880.

MY DEAR "LOGAN":—Circumstances over which you seem to have no control embarrass you more than frequently.

You tune your lyre for the third term oratorio with a persistency that should entitle you to the gratitude of everybody in the state, that is, if, as you say, everybody is for Grant. Don't you think, sometimes, that you rather overdo the number of ardent admirers of the ex-President, that you get in a room, so to speak, with about a thousand mirrors or other reflecting glasses, and seeing yourself in all of them and not knowing who it is, say, this is the whole of North Carolina, as I am a truthful man. Tammas, come here, let us write to the Times that the delegation will be solid.

It is said, Logan, that man is fearfully and wonderfully made, whether this be so or not generally in your case it is conclusively proved and you are wanted as a delegate to Chicago, in fact you are now a necessity as the Moses in Egypt to the Grant boom, the third term clairvoyant who looks into futurity with lunatic confidences and sees not only solid North Carolina but the whole Republican delegation one thousand strong, marching into Chicago with third term crape on their hats, singing "God save the King."

This one thousand is not exact, but the man who obtains delegates after your manner cannot fix the number with the exactness of one who deals in the exact sciences. One star more or less in the broad firmament is of no consequence when all are for Grant, and the moons too, particularly the full moon, full of damage to spring crops, young chickens and unmanured minds. I speak of these full moons, Logan, as they appear to be particularly adapted to your style of figuring, they are of the expansive order in appearance, when first coming to view, and afterward gradually diminishing until the last quarter is reached, when they retire to a thin edge and present proportions similar to the third term delegates from North Carolina. The only nearer comparison I now think of is a moon in a dark night or the daytime.

As a prophet you lay over any that ever were built, only it is necessary to come in on your blind side and take facts as you never see them.

You have but one equal as a prophet now living, that is your newspaper, the Times. However you are young as yet, when you mature and ripen you will find fair to be a standard of supreme intelligence. Should you force your growth a little by the use of strong fertilizers you may be able to approximate within nineteen of how the North Carolina delegation will stand and in that proportion guess who will be the Republican candidate for President.

I should feel certain of this were your judgment unbiassed by your desire to secure a friend at court who could convince you that it was a duty you owed to the people to accept an office for superior worth.

I left you, Logan, at Goldsboro taking home the Sherman delegates of the Second District to inscribe their names on your roll for Grant. I see by your newspaper that you have captured one of them outright and have put the other on your general roll as certain; that is, you think you have them, which to a man of your style of reasoning is the same thing. Logan, let me tell you, if you should go to Chicago and undertake to deliver the North Carolina delegation as you put it down for the ex-President, you know how boys catch birds by putting salt on their tails, well, you will want a productive salt mine.

As you are now an officeholder, and are therefore not permitted to exercise the ordinary privileges of American citizens at party conventions, I do not now hope to meet you except through a newspaper that is neutral in politics, I have therefore sought the Post, to reach you in your retirement, having been unable to ascertain your postoffice address.

Your success has been brilliant and dismal.
Fraternal yours,
SIMPLE SIMON.

DISBANDED.—By order of the Governor and Commander of Chief Adjutant General Jones has disbanded the following companies:

Of the Second Regiment Company D. Whiting Rifles.
Of the Fifth Battalion—Company A, Hanover Light Infantry; Company B, Cape Fear Light Infantry; Company D, Fayetteville Rifle Guard; Company E, Charlotte Blues.

All the arms and accoutrements belonging to the state of North Carolina in possession of these companies will be promptly delivered or accounted for as specially directed in each case; or the respective bondsmen will be held responsible on their bonds.

III. Officers receiving this property will make a thorough inspection of the same, and report the results of such inspection to the Adjutant General of the state.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Second Sunday after Easter.

Heavy frost yesterday morning.

One interment in Bellevue Cemetery this week—an adult.

The was one interment this week in St. Thomas' Cemetery.

Politics is getting hot hereabouts.—Keep cool, boys.

Advertise in the Post if you wish to sell your goods fast.

Friday was the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox.

Things were lively in the different wards of this city, Friday night.

All true lovers of liberty should read the Post during the coming campaign.

Come in and pay your subscription for last year, and renew it for the ensuing one.

Subscribe for the Post if you want to get the latest news of the day on all subjects.

Quite a large number of hogs were captured and carried to the city pounds last week.

There were four interments in Oakdale this week: one adult and two children.

Three interments in Pine Forest Cemetery this week: one adult and two children.

The Post is only \$1.00 a year, the rise in printing paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

We were pleased to see on our streets last Friday, Capt. Paul Boyton, the famous navigator and aquatic voyager.

Rev. F. H. W. will preach this morning at the Fifth Street Church and this evening at the Front Street Church.

One would almost think winter was here again, considering the great demand for overcoats a few days during the past week.

A gentleman informs us that twenty-four telephone poles on the Turnpike were struck by lightning on Tuesday night last.

The Register of Deeds has issued four marriage licenses this week, one of which was for a white couple and the remaining three for colored couples.

GRAND ROUND.—The canvass between the friends of Messrs. Stedman and Waddell was wound up with a grand round. All drunk and all down Friday night.

Col. Waddell is very much more popular with the Democratic party than his Democratic enemies have given him credit for, heretofore, as the vote on Friday night showed.

St. John's Church, corner Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. George Patterson, D.D., Rector.—April 11th. The second Sunday after Easter. Celebration at 7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 4 p. m.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Patterson, the very popular Rector of St. John's Parish, has been quite sick during the past week, but we were exceedingly glad to learn on yesterday that he was very much better, and is expected to officiate to-day at St. John's.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The April term of this court convened on Monday last, at 10 o'clock.

The following cases have been disposed of:

Henry Miller, charged with assault. Defendant discharged.

Geo. Hill, larceny. Judgment suspended.

J. M. King, Judgment nisi.

J. H. Cruse, charged with burning of the dwelling of Mr. John A. Sanders, was arraigned this afternoon. Messrs. F. H. Darby, T. H. McKoy and R. H. McKoy, were assigned as counsel. The case was set for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and a venire of 100 good and lawful citizens was ordered.

Geo. Hill, larceny, Guilty. Sentenced 6 years in the penitentiary.

Love Ann Jones, for being an accessory to an attempt to commit rape. Guilty. Sentenced to state penitentiary for ten years.

L. F. Lipscomb, larceny. Guilty. Not yet sentenced.

Henry Cruse, arson. Guilty. Twenty years in the penitentiary.

The same defendant was indicted for larceny, and submitted to a verdict of guilty.

Milford Hunter, larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Ben. Moore, larceny. Verdict not guilty.

OFFICE "GOOD SAMARITAN."

Newborn, N. C., April 8, 1880.

EDITOR POST:

I wish to inform my friends, the subscribers and patrons of the *Good Samaritan*, published by me at Newborn, N. C., that it will be suspended for one week on account of the sickness of my printers, and some needed changes that I desire to make.

I. B. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—United States of America, Virginia. Automatic Signal Buoy off Cape Charles.

Notice is hereby given that, on or about April 17, 1880, an Automatic Signal Buoy, painted red, with the letters C. C. in white, and giving blasts of a whistle at short intervals, will be moored six and one-half miles southeast of Cape Charles Light-house, in about six fathoms of water.

By order of the Light House Board:

JOHN RODGERS,

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,

Chairman.

Office of the Light House Board,

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1880.

WILMINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the members and policy holders of the Wilmington Mutual Insurance Company was held in the Court Room, at the City Hall, on Wednesday night.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. A. French, re-elected.

Vice-President—J. Kent Brown, re-elected.

Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel N. Cannon.

Directors—Wm. Larkins, John H. Freeman, R. E. Heide, H. VonGlabn, R. J. Jones, R. E. Calder, R. S. Radcliff, James H. Chadbourne, H. M. Bowden, W. A. French and J. Kent Brown. The reports indicated a "good year's" business, all losses having been paid and a handsome surplus left on hand.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session Monday last, all the members present.

The Finance Committee reported that they had no authority to grant the petition of George Harris, and the report was received and adopted. The same Committee reported progress in the matter of the petition of Cato Bunt.

The Committee on Lights reported that they had awarded the contract for lighting lamps, &c., for the ensuing year, to B. R. King. The action of the Committee was confirmed.

Contract for keeping city males was awarded to T. J. Southerland at \$82.50 per month.

Contract with the Wilmington Gas Company was continued.

J. J. Dry was awarded the contract for removing night soil.

The Board appropriated \$50,000 for the present fiscal year.

The Mayor was authorized to appoint an additional health officer, whereupon he appointed Mr. Wm. M. Hays.

An oil lamp was ordered to be placed at the corner of Davis and Third streets.

Sundry applications for positions upon the police force were referred to the committee on Police.

Petition from a number of citizens, to have Castle street hardened, was read and referred to the Chief of Police.

Some other business of importance was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC EXCITEMENT.—BLOOD, HAIR, AND BLACK EYES.—On Friday night last, the ward meetings of the Democratic party was held, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention, which will be held here on the 17th of April, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions.

There has been for the past week, great excitement over the matter. The contest was between Maj. Charles M. Stedman and Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, candidates for the nomination for Congress.

The canvass has been bitter in the extreme, not only between the friends of the contestants, but between the contestants themselves. Messrs. Stedman and Waddell, have made a personal canvass of the entire city. Up late and early, encouraging their friends, therefore, they run together many times, and the language they used to each other during these short interviews was not at all complimentary. But their friends did not stop at words.

They had many bloody fights, and at one time, on Friday at about 4 o'clock p. m., the crowd on Front street was immense, there being at least 250 persons, the most of whom were drunk and exceedingly disorderly. There were policemen in citizen clothes around canvassing and urging on the row.

We understand that free Bars and free whiskey was plentiful. We know that free fighting was the command.

The few police that were on duty could not make any arrest, the friends of the contestants defying the officers of the law. Ladies either had to go blocks out of their way, or take the middle of the streets to get to their homes. Some of the officers of the law were drunk.

The charges made against each candidate by their opponents, were so uncompromising, that we refrain from publishing them in our columns.

The fight was very close, as will be seen by the report below. Maj. C. M. Stedman carrying the city by only 29 majority. The Waddell men charge that it was fraudulently done, as they say many of Maj. Stedman's friends voted three or four times. This we do not vouch for, and only publish the charges as coming from Col. Waddell's friends.

We are indebted to the *Star*, Democratic paper, for the proceedings of the meetings, which we publish below:

FIRST WARD.

Mr. W. D. Mahn, a member of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. W. M. Parker, the call was read by Mr. W. J. Mett.

Messrs. S. H. Morton and W. M. Parker, were placed in nomination for chairman, and Messrs. T. J. Thornton and S. W. Strauss were appointed tellers. Mr. Morton received 79 votes and Mr. Parker 67.

Mr. Morton was declared elected and took the chair.

Balloting was then had for delegates to the County Convention. The Stedman delegates received 83 votes, the Waddell delegates 75.

SECOND WARD.

Mr. Dull Cutler called the meeting to order, when balloting was had for chairman. Messrs. S. D. Wallace and Junius Davis were put in nomination. Mr. Davis received 108 votes and Mr. Wallace 88.

Nominations were then made for delegates to the County Convention, and after balloting the chair announced that the Waddell delegates had received 133 votes and the Stedman delegates 102.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD.

Mr. R. J. Jones was elected chairman by acclamation, and Mr. James W. King and Mr. R. C. Cantwell were appointed Secretaries.

The total number of votes polled was 250, of which the Stedman delegates received 126 and the Waddell delegates 114 votes.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH WARD.

At the meeting in this ward Mr. G. H. Robinson was elected chairman, receiving 124 votes, against 110 votes for Mr. J. C. Stevenson.

Delegates to the County Convention were balloted for, the Stedman delegates receiving 124 votes and the Waddell delegates 114.

FIFTH WARD.

At the meeting in this ward, called to order by Mr. F. H. Darby, a member of the Ward Executive Committee, Mr. P. T. Dicksey was elected chairman by ballot, and Mr. H. E. Orr, Secretary.

Stedman delegates were elected to the County Convention, by a vote of 75 to 45.

RECAPITULATION.

FOR CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

First Ward 5 delegates.

Third Ward 5 do

Fourth Ward 5 do

Fifth Ward 5 do

Masonboro Township 5 do

Harnett Township 5 do

Federal Point Township 2 do

Total 33 delegates.

FOR A. M. WADDELL.

Second Ward 5 delegates.

Cape Fear Township 3 delegates.

Total 8 delegates.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Garrett Walker to the chair and appointing John G. Parker, Secretary.

An election then took place for delegates to the County Convention, to be held on the 17th instant, with the following result: O. Walker, J. G. Parker, C. H. Bonham, R. J. Mason, C. H. Alexander.

The delegation is solid for Stedman.

MASONBORO TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of Masonboro township was held yesterday. The meeting was organized by Mr. John A. Farrow assuming the chair and stating the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Farrow was elected permanent chairman and Mr. R. E. Heide permanent secretary, and Messrs. Martin and Lewis Todds, tellers.

After the lapse of fifteen minutes the balloting commenced, and on the ballots being counted, it resulted in the election of Messrs. J. A. Farrow, Chas. Craig, Jr., S. Montford, W. Martin and R. E. Heide as Stedman delegates to the County Convention.

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.—To the teachers of the state and those desiring to teach:

The fourth session of the University Normal School will begin on the 24th of June and close on the 29th of July, 1880. No efforts have been spared to enlarge the usefulness of the school and to make it possible for the humblest teacher in the state to attend its exercises. The Superintendent and the Professors, as heretofore, will be men of special training and experience in their respective departments, as well as experts in Normal methods.

The scheme of instruction will include, besides the common school branches, instruction in Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Higher English, Latin, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Physiology, Kindergarten and Vocal Music.

KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten Department will be managed by a teacher of national fame and vast experience in Kindergarten work.

LECTURES.

This interesting and profitable feature of the school will be continued. Lectures may be expected on topics of special interest to teachers from distinguished educators of public men.

EXPENSES.

Good table board may be had in Chapel Hill at \$10 per month, \$12 50 for board and furnished room. Gentlemen can obtain rooms in the University buildings free of cost, except a small sum for the use of the furniture. By forming clubs board may be reduced to \$6 or \$7 per month. Facilities will be provided students whereby they may cook their own food. In this way the cost of living was reduced to \$1.00 per week by students at the last Normal school.

RAILROAD FARES.

Arrangements will be made whereby students may travel to and from the school on the several railroads for one fare. Return tickets should always be bought before taking the train.

AID TO INDIGENT TEACHERS.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, a sum has been given to assist in paying the expenses of teachers whose own means will not enable them to attend the school. This fund will be applied to the payment of travelling expenses, so that all students may reach the school on an equality.

All persons desiring aid will apply to President Battle at Chapel Hill, by mail, before May 20th, so that each one may learn in advance what amount he will receive.

TEXT BOOKS.

Text-books will be loaned free of charge to all persons attending the school.

Thus it will be seen that for five or six dollars any teacher in our state may attend the exercises of the Normal school, and secure for himself and his pupils its incalculable blessings.

Those wishing, before leaving home, to make arrangements for board will please write to Mr. A. Mickie, agent of the school, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor, Ex-officio Chairman Board of Education.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President of the University, Chapel Hill, N. C.

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary Board of Education.

A fool killer is needed in German by the *Louisville Medical News*, says the particular fool being the Princess Bismarck. This impolite opinion is based on the following circular, issued by the President of the Eckenford Shooting Club to its members: "Her Highness the Princess Bismarck wishes to receive as many magpies as possible, from the burnt remains of which an anti-epileptic powder may be manufactured. I permit myself, therefore, high and well-born sir, to express to you the entreaty that you will forthwith shoot as many magpies as you can in your preserves and forward the same."

DIED.

MOORE.—In this city, April 7th, Mary E. daughter of W. H. Moore aged 2 years and 4 months.

"Blessed are they that die in the name of the Lord."

OFFICE

CITY CLERK & TREASURER,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

April 3d, 1880.

NOTICE.

TAX-LISTERS will attend at the City Hall, Tuesday, June 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and for two working days thereafter, for the purpose of receiving the Tax Lists of the inhabitants of this city upon all subjects of taxation which are to be listed for city purposes.

HENRY SAVAGE,

April 3d, 1880.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MARCH 27, 1880.

To whom it may concern: NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 3075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the following goods were seized at Wilmington, N. C., respectively, on the 22nd day of May, 1879, and December 19th, 1879, by reason of violation of the revenue laws of the United States—namely:

Twenty-four handkerchiefs, silk and silk mixtures, Nine tons Bituminous coal.

Any person claiming any of the above articles, is hereby notified to appear and file with the Collector of Customs for this District of Wilmington, his claim to the whole or any portion thereof, within twenty days from date of this publication.

W. P. CANADAY, Collector of Customs.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Edr & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1880.

A boom appears to have struck the lumber industry along the Wisconsin Central Railroad for 95 miles from this city. The total cut of logs for the mills along the road for that distance, exclusive of vast amounts of maple, oak, walnut, and bass-wood, reaches 75,000,000 feet, which is three times as large as the cut of any former year for the same mills.

In fifteen years the wheat crop of the United States has increased from \$148,500,000 to 448,750,000 bushels, the corn crop has increased from 704,400,000 in 1875 to 1,545,000,000 bushels, the barley over 250 per cent, rye about 21 per cent, oats 62 per cent, and potatoes 80 per cent. Tobacco has more than doubled, and also cotton. Our manufactures have also greatly increased, as well as all our industries.

A familiar name reappears before Congress in the memorial of an ordinance company, of which Norman Wiard is President, proposing "a cheap and ready solution of the ordnance problem," an "easy and cheap way to secure 1,600 powerful guns at a cost of \$1,000,000, within six months," and finally, a way to save the government \$54,258,000 in the cost of armaments for fortifications.

A druggist at Portland, Maine, was aroused in the night by a man who wanted to buy some brandy. The druggist refused to sell it, fearing prosecution under the Prohibition law. The man declared that the liquor was for his wife, who had been taken violently ill, and might die unless she got it; so he was given a small quantity. He was really a temperance spy, and on the following day he had the dealer arrested.

Speaking of the stars in April in its customary interesting manner, the Providence Journal says: "The interest of the month concentrates on the morning stars, for, after the 7th, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn, are all numbered on this list. Venus especially will be the herald of the sun throughout the month, for, though in her distant phase, she still reigns as the brightest star in the heavens. She will form a lovely picture as a companion for the slender waning moon on the morning of the 7th, will divide her queenly favor between Mercury and Jupiter on the 15th, and will appear above the horizon line nearly at the same time with Saturn and Mercury on the 30th. Jupiter and Saturn will be come studies of peculiar interest from the present time, till their opposition with the sun next October, when Jupiter, just after perihelion, will don his brightest colors, and Saturn will shine with clearer lustre than he has done for many years."

That sarcastic colored gentleman, Mr. Geo. J. Murrell of Madison Parish, Louisiana, has furnished fresh pabulum for Senator Vance and the rest of them on the exodus humbug committee. He says that in the canvass of 1879 he went to the Democratic leaders of the Parish and offered to induce the colored people to vote for some local Democratic nominees if they would allow them to have a peaceable canvass. One of the Democratic leaders, in refusing the proposition, told him that "there was more eloquence in a double-barrelled shot gun than in forty Ciceros." The Parish was counted Democratic by 2,300 majority, when not over 360 votes were actually cast, and not more than 80 colored men voted. The witness also said that some of the old whigs of the Parish were inclined to treat the colored people well, but that the bull dozers were a class of men who had no interest in the welfare of the people, and were "a class of men who live on pean-nuts and sweet potatoes, and kill niggers." Evidently the low-down whites of the copperas breeches order have it their own way in that sublimely patriotic Parish.

The controversy in the House between Mr. Springer and Mr. Manning of Mississippi, in which each rose to personal explanations as to the conduct of Springer on the committee on the Washburne-Donnelly contested election case, it must be said leaves Mr. Springer mainly vindicated. Mr. Springer stated that his judgment was that Washburne was not legally elected and that he would vote to unseat him, but that he did not believe that Donnelly was elected and would not vote to seat him. All the members of the committee agreed that they understood this to be Mr. Springer's position, except Mr. Manning and Mr. Armfield of this state, the latter of whom stated that Springer told him after the vote was taken "that if his vote could have seated Mr. Donnelly he would have given it, not daring to antagonize his party." The evidence largely points to the vindication of Springer's statement, as he makes it. This leaving a vacancy in the Minnesota district, a new election will have to be ordered, where Gov. Washburne undoubtedly will be elected.

THE LIBERAL SUCCESS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Most people on this side of the Atlantic who keep up even a moderate knowledge of European politics, are taken by surprise at the result of the recent voting in England, Scotland and Ireland. While the sympathies of nearly all classes of Americans are naturally with Mr. Gladstone and the liberals, they had come to believe that Beaconsfield's policy so far appealed to the English pride of character that the ministry would not be upset. As it is, the success of the liberals, which appears to be so conclusive that they can safely undertake the control of the government, is very largely a personal triumph of Mr. W. E. Gladstone himself, he being in all respects the greatest leader in the opposition to the policy of Beaconsfield. But it is much more comprehensive than any personal triumph could be, because it is really a most bold expression of opinion of the middle classes of England, joined by such leaders of the aristocratic class as Lord Derby, Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington. The whole result evidently strikes a distinct and heavy blow at the colonial policy of Beaconsfield, including especially the operations in Afghanistan and South Africa. The Irish policy will also be greatly modified and liberalized in the interests of the distressed masses of that people, with some radical changes in the laws concerning the relations of tenants and the landlords. We may undoubtedly look also for radical changes in the foreign policy of the government, and indeed for a general advance towards a friendliness to the laboring masses of Englishmen including changes in the land laws.

Whom of the great liberal leaders the Queen will call for consultation in making up the Ministry does not, as we write, seem settled. It seems to be decided, however, in the public mind, that Mr. Gladstone will accept no second place in the new government, but will, if not tendered the Premiership, go to the House of Commons as the independent and untrammelled supporter of the new order of things. What position he will hold there is not doubtful. Since the splendid days of William Pitt no such potent voice will have appeared in that powerful body. The occasion is as great as the man. A bold leader, immensely popular with the people, will bring to the consideration of affairs a vastness of acquirement in statesmanship, a loftiness in the utterance of the better opinion of England in those ancient halls, such as has rarely been seen in the most illustrious periods of English political history. It is not too much to anticipate a new era to that great people from a great popular leader who stands almost without a peer in ancient or modern times.

BISHOP HOOD'S LETTER.

Those persons who indulged in the hallucination that they could snub out the Rev. Doctor and Bishop Hood with a few flings, sarcasms and slang epithets, will find themselves mistaken if they will read the letter which we transcribe entire from the North Carolina Republican, in which it was first printed. That it is full of sensible suggestions and good hints at his assailants, as well as of that indomitable pluck for which Bishop Hood is noted, will be observed by all who read it. He defends himself with the spirit of an invincible champion, and repays sarcasm with sarcasm, and flings back slang in the face of slang, with an aptness and vigor which is at the same time refreshing and convincing. The white man who wrote a letter and signed it "A Colored Republican," as well as Gordon, the sore-head, and the so-called "People's Voice," and a few others, find that they have waked up a Tartar.

There is also a certain lofty boldness and excellence of sentiment in his closing words, in which he says that he has special interest in the well being of his people, and in preventing their being led into the sin of ingratitude, that he would not have been true to his calling if he had held his peace; and, that, "I am opposed to indignation meetings to denounce anybody, especially those who have been foremost in advocating our cause for many years."

FRAUD IN DELAWARE.

Ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, brother of the present Senator, and now Chancellor of that little state, is distinguishing himself by conducting one of the most audacious pieces of bull-dozing and fraud ever known. They had there in 1871 a unanimous Democratic legislature and passed an act regulating voting of which the following is an abstract:

I. The voter, duly qualified, must have paid within two years preceding the election of a county tax, which tax must have been assessed at least six months before the election.

II. To secure this qualification, the citizen must be assessed. The County Assessors make up their lists in December and January, and, after hanging them up in a public place for a certain time, they sit for one day, at the end of January, to add names or correct errors.

III. The lists then go to the Levy Court of the county, when it meets at the beginning of February. That body may add the names of persons coming before it in person and proving their identity by affidavit, with a freehold "voucher" present also and supporting the affidavit under oath. This it may

not do later than its March session. IV. The voter, being assessed, must pay his tax. The tax-lists go to the County Collectors in the summer, and they begin work in June or July. As to the holders of real estate, they are more or less urgent, collecting as rapidly as possible, while as to poll-tax payers, they are usually not urgent at all. They give a notice, by posters and in the newspapers, when they begin, and in January following they give another, and these make any personal demand unnecessary. They need ask no one for his tax. The law is explicit that the notices shall be "deemed and taken to be a sufficient demand."

V. When the Levy Court meets on the first Tuesday in March, the collectors bring in their duplicates, showing that they have collected so much, (and have paid it over to the County Treasurer, according to his receipts), and for a long list of names of persons who did not come forward they ask allowance, as "errors," the persons being, according to their theory, dead or absconded, or assessed by a wrong name. VI. Allowance being made for these constructive "errors," the names are stricken from the county lists, and by the law are forbidden to be put on again for one year thereafter. (These allowances may be made at any time during March, five days having first been given for the examination of each collector's return.)

This law was passed as a purely partisan act, and for nine years it has been so administered as to defraud 3,000 Republican voters of the privilege of voting, in that small state where the aggregate vote, if all cast, is not much more than 24,000. So that it came about that while the Republicans cast 10,752 votes for Hayes in 1876, they might, if they had been allowed a fair registration, have cast 13,000 votes and thus carried the state.

It will be seen by looking at the first provision for voting in what we have quoted above, that all persons in order to be qualified to vote, must have paid within two years a county tax which must have been assessed at least six months before the election. Under this and other provisions of the law all sorts of frauds were practiced. The managers of registration were all Democrats, and they would on various pretexts hagle about putting Republican names on the list, sometimes enough in precincts to turn the balance, and all the time enough to turn the balance in the state.

Later these frauds have been taken cognizance of by the United States Court, and some of them have been punished, and there is great terror among the Democrats that Bayard, Saulsbury & Co., who pretty much own that insignificant domain politically, will be arrested and driven out of power. They are assailing the United States Judge for all conceivable misdemeanors and charges, and are desperately struggling to keep their illegal and ill gotten power. This business is of a piece with such things as are going on in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states. With a fair registration and vote Delaware has a chance to go Republican in 1880.

SHERMAN SIGNS.

The leading German Republican paper of New York says of Secretary Sherman: John Sherman is the strongest candidate who can be nominated at Chicago. First, because every Republican would vote for him. Second, because thousands of hard money and Union Democrats would support him, because they know how to value his glorious success of his national financial policy, and because they endorse the sentiments and liberal views expressed in his letter to a war Democrat of over a year ago. Third, because the quiet, non-partisan unobtrusive business men of the whole country would prefer him to all other candidates, knowing that the prosperity of the country would run no risk of receiving a set-back from John Sherman's hands.

The Washington World, a square cut advocate of Sherman's nomination, has this to say of his relation to the business men of the country:

When an American statesman has made his mark in the country it is pretty conclusive evidence that he served it well. Now, Mr. Sherman as the great American Financial Minister, has opened the way to prosperity in which all classes of his fellow-citizens are participating. Merchants, business men and manufacturers who employ labor largely feel the revival of trade and commerce to be an unspeakable blessing. After so many years of depression, the whole nation responds hopefully and gratefully, realizing the benefits opened to an enterprising people in the new era. Capital finds safe and profitable investment; and working men find abundant employment at good and increasing wages. Indeed, considering what the nation has passed through, the era of prosperity is literally unexampled. If intelligent men are asked to point out the man who has been most instrumental in bringing on the commercial revival in which they are prospering, the name of John Sherman rises to their lips with wonderful unanimity. This is not a matter of surprise, because intelligent men know what Mr. Sherman has done, and how persistent and laborious and wise his work has been. Mr. Sherman is, therefore, their choice for the Presidency; and they have been laboring and will continue to labor for his nomination at Chicago for that high office, because they believe he deserves it, and that the country desires it.

There must be no division in the ranks of the Republican party. On the contrary, every Republican must use his utmost efforts for the success of the party, and go to the polls and cast his vote. It is with a view to avoid division in the Republican ranks that the nomination of Mr. Sherman at Chicago is proposed. A "stallwart" Republican of unimpeachable integrity, Mr. Sherman would attract strength from every

class of Republicans rather than repel it. And this fact makes him so strong as a candidate.

And of his executive abilities the same paper says:

The White House has sheltered Presidents who did not own themselves. We want none such at a time when peril is at the Nation's door knocking so loudly as it is now. We want a man who knows when, how and where to act, and who can and will act as instantaneously as the demand. If you have not been a thoughtful student of Mr. Sherman's life since he has been your faithful servant, possess yourselves of a brief account of his services to the country, that you may know the magnitude of what he has done and then come with me to his office in the Treasury. The room is filled with officials, business men, and Treasury department chiefs, each awaiting his turn for an audience with the great finance minister. He is standing; his tall form is rapidly dispatched—his head is inclined to what the speaker is saying, while on his face is a mild, benignant expression, lit by an intensity of attention. Hardly has the official finished laying his important business before him, and the Secretary has decided upon it, and the man gives place to the next.

Thus in an hour's time business covering the entire complication of our nation's finance is rapidly dispatched—his head is inclined to what the speaker is saying, while on his face is a mild, benignant expression, lit by an intensity of attention. Hardly has the official finished laying his important business before him, and the Secretary has decided upon it, and the man gives place to the next.

JOHN SHERMAN'S RECORD. The private and public record of John Sherman stands unimpeached and unimpeachable. His nomination at Chicago will result in one of the most successful aggressive battles that ever was fought by any party in this country. It will leave Democracy with nothing to assail, but only their intolerable and offensive past to defend. As a consistent, persistent and honest Republican John Sherman stands the peer of any man. We are absolutely certain that the cautious, prudent, successful men who are leaders of the party, in sufficient numbers from every section, will support Mr. Sherman for the nomination; and we are absolutely certain that the timid and wavering, who know of Sherman's fitness, will have such positive evidence before them by the time the Convention assembles that they will hasten to be on the side of the successful candidate.

Events unknown to the public are daily transpiring which renders Sherman's nomination inevitable. Other booms may boom, but will end only in disappointment to the over-credulous. The finger of destiny points unerringly, and the voice of a majority of the Republican people have already pronounced in favor of Sherman's nomination, and victory will crown every step we take in the fight until the election in November.

Our recent predictions are made upon reliable data, and not upon worthless speculation. We have made them, not to boast nor for "around headquarters," but that they may be noted by the "boomers" of other candidates for future reference, and that the masses who really prefer Sherman, but who halt and doubt for fear they may be on the losing side, may see their error before it is too late.—Washington World.

WHY THE SOUTH IS POOR.

An exchange hits off rather ludicrously but with a good deal of truth at bottom, the reasons why the south keeps poor. While we desire to see the north and the whole country prosperous, we do think that the more speedily the south gets in the way of making at home more of the articles which are in common use the better for them:

"We plough our crops with northern made ploughs, hitch our teams with northern made axes, dress our lumber with northern made planes, drive our northern nails with a northern made hammer, and paint our houses with a northern made brush dipped in northern paint."

In short, we are rocked in northern made cradles, wrapped in northern made swaddling clothes, suck our paps with northern made dummies, and a northern made nipple, from a northern bottle. We are educated from northern made books, are healed with northern physic, and being gently laid in a northern made coffin, our minister, clothed in northern made cloths, takes our funeral text from a northern made Bible, and loving hands in northern made gloves, lower us by means of a northern made rope into a southern grave, and our last resting place is marked by a tombstone quarried, dressed, and probably carved at the north. This policy is not the true one. We must manufacture and patronize home institutions before we can become the prosperous people that we ought to be."

A singular case of a lost heir came lately before the Court of Chancery, England. In 1838, Isaac, eldest son of John Atkinson, a Cumberland gentleman of property, disappeared. There was no suspicion of his death, but no news ever reached his family about him. It now appears that about the same time one James Anderson started in business in Rome, Italy. He had a Cumberland accent, and like Isaac, was a fine wrestler. This man was the lost heir. By the death of his father, in 1839, Isaac became heir, but it is stated, never knew this until 1876. His claim was then nearly barred, nor did he take steps to assert it. He died in 1877, and so satisfied as his family of his identity that they have agreed on a compromise with his children.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Assemblyman Wren Telling How he Came Near Preventing It.

The N. Y. Sun has a story that Assemblyman Wren might have prevented the assassination of President Lincoln if he had fired the pistol which he had drawn on J. Wilkes Booth on the day before the terrible deed was enacted. Wren says:

"I had my hand on my pistol to shoot John Wilkes Booth once, and I wish I had, for I drew on him on the morning of the very day that he assassinated Lincoln."

Wren was formerly an actor as Booth was, and one day when Booth was speaking of Lincoln in very vulgar and profane terms, Wren remonstrated with him, so that Booth in indignation drew his pistol on him, but as Wren was not armed, they agreed to wait till he could be armed and then fight at sight.

"The next morning, which was the day of the assassination, I went around to Ford's Theatre to see Miss Laura Keane, and passing down the front lobby, supposing that a rehearsal was in progress, I saw H. Clay Ford and also Booth, who turned toward me and, as I supposed, made a movement to carry his threat into execution. I had on a light overcoat and my revolver in the pocket, and I put my hand on it prepared to shoot through the pocket at Booth, for I supposed it was going to be the best thing to get the first shot. Fortunately for me, perhaps unfortunately for the country, I waited an instant, and saw Booth extend his hand to me. He came up saying, 'Won't you shake hands, George?' I wasn't myself yesterday. Let bygones be bygones." Of course, that was the end of the trouble.

"That evening, while Miss German was singing 'Sherman has marched to the sea,' and I was standing in the wings ready to go on, C. D. Hess came rushing in to the wings and said to me, 'a face like that, Lincoln has been shot in his box at Ford's.' I said at once, and I presume Mr. Hess will remember it, 'That—John Booth did it.' I am sorry I was profane, but perhaps that will be pardoned. Jim McCullum, Sam Hall, and I went up to Booth's father's farm, in Maryland, the next morning, looking for him, for we had heard him talk about some caves that were there. We went armed to the teeth, and like Lincoln, Mr. Wren smiled, and in a very historic manner. Of course we didn't find him. Afterward I went to the gunboat and saw Booth's body. It was the poor fellow, fast enough. I have been inclined of late years, as I have recalled his wild and unreasonable manner all that winter, to have charity enough for Booth to believe that his mind was dranged.

INTERESTING TO THE SOUTH.

We gather from the New York Times correspondent the following items of interest to the south:

The legislature of North Carolina in 1879 passed a resolution asking the General Government, through the Senators and Representatives from that state, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a university for the education of the white youth of the south, "near the head waters of the beautiful Swannanoa, at the foot of the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains," a location "unrivaled for its beauty, its healthfulness, the purity of its air, and the sweetness of its waters," and another million for a university somewhere else in the south for the education of the colored youth. The House Committee on Education and Labor say, in their report, that they cannot overlook the questionable constitutionality of Congress establishing universities only in the south, and direct attention to the bill favorably reported by them, and pending, which proposes to appropriate the net proceeds of the public lands among the states according to their illiteracy, to promote the cause of Education. Believing that this bill will accomplish the object sought by the North Carolina legislature as nearly as it can be accomplished by Congress, they ask to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution.

And again: The Governor of South Carolina in 1869 sent the Adjutant General of the state to this city to make requisition upon the General Government for the quota of arms due the state. There was then due to South Carolina arms to the value of \$8,798. The Adjutant-General asked for 10,000 Springfield muskets and sets of infantry accoutrements, and the request was granted by Secretary of War Rollins, and the state was charged for the arms \$124,000. Having been credited with her annual quota since that time, the state's debt has been reduced to \$30,536.08. Senator Wade Hampton has favorably reported to the Senate, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill which proposes entirely to relieve the state from this debt to the General Government.

And again on the all-absorbing question to the colored people of the south, the Freedman's Bank:

Mr. Bruce, from the Senate select committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Bank to day reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the Controller of the Currency a Commissioner to settle the affairs of the bank. It invests the Commissioner with possession and title to all the property of the bank, and authorizes him to perform all the duties originally conferred upon the three Commissioners under the act of 1874. The Commissioner is to receive, in addition to his present salary, \$1,000 per annum, to be paid out of the funds of the bank. Senator Bruce also reported a bill authorizing the purchase, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Freedman's Bank building, in this city, for a sum not exceeding \$20,000, to be placed to the credit of the Commissioner of the bank, for disbursement among the creditors.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch states that emigration to the United States is again on the increase, and that extensive preparations therefor are being made in every part of Germany.

From the North Carolina Republican.

LETTER FROM BISHOP HOOD.

He Denounces His Slanderers.

Mr. Editor:—DEAR SIR:—I have noticed the article in the so called People's Voice, to which you call my attention. Thanks for your kindness.

It has been a question with me, whether or not I ought to notice it. I generally treat such base attacks with silent contempt. It is next to impossible to touch anything so filthy without getting soiled.

Once, when a boy, I was walking through the woods, and seeing a little animal that did not seem in a hurry to get out of my way, I thought I would just knock it over. Well, the experiment taught me that it had a means of defence and annoyance like the scorpions St. John tells us of (Rev. iv. 10.) and from that day I have been careful not to get too near a skunk.

As to the letter published, I presume it is the same that the Postmaster at Charlotte had on exhibition some days ago. I supposed that the business of a Postmaster was to give out the letters sent through his office, not to keep them until he could find an editor base enough to disgrace the profession in publishing what purported to be a private confidential letter.

It is strange, too, that the Postmaster at Charlotte should sign himself "A Colored Man," unless there has been a change in that office since I was there. I thought it was a route agency that Gordon wanted. Has he outrun his own ambition and got charge of the Postoffice at Charlotte? "Bishop Hood who has heretofore been looked upon as a disinterested and honest man."—Honesty has been my maxim through life, and no honest man will charge me with dishonesty. But I have never preferred to be disinterested. "And who had the reputation of being non-partisan."

The hypocrites! If I had the reputation of being non-partisan, how comes it that Turner and Gordon and the whole clan of my traduces had been for three years trying to make my people believe that I had turned Democrat? They had by this means got up so much feeling at one place that the pastor was afraid for me to visit the church lest I should be insulted. Now we have their testimony that they did not believe what they were circulating among the people. Is the testimony of such persons worthy of any consideration? While I am not a politician in the common acceptance of the term, (and the man who says I am, makes an assertion at variance with the truth,) yet I have never professed to be non-partisan. It is only the man who has not sufficient intellect to grasp an idea of current events that is non-partisan. I think there are men enough whose business is politics, to attend to political matters, hence I am unwilling to waste my precious time in that way. Nevertheless I have my convictions on every subject that agitates the public mind. And every man who knows me knows that if called upon I will express my honest convictions. I have labored for many years to bring about a state of harmony and good feeling between the white and colored people. For this I have received a good many complimentary notices from the Democratic press. And for the same reason I have been roundly abused by a class of politicians. Some of our leaders don't think that a black man ought to think for himself; he is expected to act upon the thoughts which others make for him, and if one shows any independence, all the hounds in the kennel are let loose upon him. Thank the Lord I am independent of them. I want no office, I ask nothing at their hands, and they will find it up hill business killing my influence with the people. I wear a coat of mail, girded with truth, and having a good breast plate I defy them.

But says this hypocrite, "I regret to say that the colored politician is generally for sale." Of course no colored man would write such a lie-bill upon his race. This is the master's language, but the slave grins and nods at it. Does he expect the colored people to receive a paper which is the vehicle of such diabolical misrepresentation? Gordon and Turner ought not to judge the race by themselves, they are not good specimens. There are very few, who like them, are hankering after the flesh pots of Egypt, and ready to choose a master. Some northern paper has stated the same slander, charging that the colored people care for nothing but office seeking. Then which, nothing could be more false. There is no class of American citizens who hold comparatively so few offices, nor is there a class that produces so few office seekers. This especially applies to North Carolina. In this state there is not a Postmaster in answer to a charge made against my people. Now where are the officeholders and office seekers which darken the political sky of the South? Well I suppose it is true that Gordon wanted a route agency. But then they say he refused to accept it when offered to him. I would like to think that he declined in order to give himself time to go to school. I should very much regret to see a colored man

accept an office he is not competent to fill.

If office is the chief ambition of the black man, and he has had so little success in obtaining office at the hands of the Republican party, it is a little strange that he stands so firmly by that party. How happened it that every mother's son of them did not rush over to the Democratic party at the time the legislature appointed so many colored men to office? These men were appointed notwithstanding they were Republicans.

Certainly they would have a right to expect more as Democrats. Did they go? I have seen no indication of it.

We have faith in the principles enunciated in the Republican party—the equality of rights guaranteed to every citizen. It is this that has bound us to the Republican party, and not the hope of office. To refuse to appoint a man to office simply because he is black is not in keeping with these principles. And because a few colored men seek office like other people, and of them use base means to obtain office, like others, is no reason why the whole race should be branded as a corrupt class of office-seekers.

That the black man is shut out from the mechanical arts by the trade unions, shut out from mercantile pursuits by caste prejudice, shut out from teaching even his own race in the public schools of some of the states, shut out from every avenue of development that it is possible to close against him; I say that these things are so and ought to shield him from harsh judgment, even though he should have presented more than his share of office-seekers. They certainly ought to have shielded him from the slander contained in the charge of excessive office-seeking.

But listen! "He should be degraded." &c. Just so! That is just what I would expect. You know there is a bird which has no relish for anything but carrion. If I were admired by these political buzzards I should hate myself. But we shall see the serpent's head and hear him once more. He emits the following:

"Our people will never forget the betrayal of Chamberlain and Packard, nor the cruelty of the traitors who prompted Hayes and Sherman to bribe our people, through our church, using Bishop Hood as the medium."

It requires the ingenuity of an angel from the burning pit to indict sentences so complete and yet so satanic as the foregoing. Nor is there a black man in North Carolina, with the ability to write such a sentence who would pervert his talents in this way. And federal officeholders, it seems, are expected to be the last to speak of their chief in such terms.

Part of this is a little far fetched too. All the way from Louisiana. What do our people know about Chamberlain and Packard? Chamberlain betrayed and beat himself. He went over to the Democrats for votes, and Hampton, imitating him, went over to the Republicans for votes, and beat Chamberlain at his own game. As to Hayes' southern policy I could not have had it more to my mind, if I had been permitted to mould it. The commentary of the future historian upon it will be "well done." But the idea of going so far seems to have been to gather velocity in a cowardly way for the stroke aimed at my head. What part of the story behind the curtain has against me, which causes the exhibition of so much malice is a mystery beyond my comprehension. If I have ever crossed his path I know it not. It looks to me like the bubbling up of unprovoked ugliness. But I shall not cry for quarter.

To the charge of being bribed I have this to say: It is like another that has been secretly circulated, and which I have been trying to trace to its source, viz: "That the Governor of North Carolina bribed me with three thousand dollars to become a Democrat."

The difference is that the Governor bribed me to vote for him after the election was over. This inconsistency did not make any difference so long as the report could be used to the injury of my church by those who were opposed to it.

And this is the bottom of the whole matter so far as any colored man is concerned with the slander. The "Our Church" is a deception.

I have never met President Hayes, to my knowledge, have not seen Secretary Sherman in four years. I have never written a line to either of them, or received a line from them personally or otherwise. I dislike to use severe language, but there are some skulls which are too thick to take a hint, and I know too well to characterize this slander except in the following language: I have therefore this to say, that the man who charges me with being bribed by President Hayes, Secretary Sherman or anybody else, tells a lie of his own making, and is therefore a liar and the father of it.

Some men are so dishonest themselves that they think no one can do anything from pure motives. I have no special interest in the candidacy of Secretary Sherman, but I have special interest in the well being of my people, and seeing them led (thoughtlessly by wicked men, who have no interest in them except to use them to serve their own ambitious desires) into the sin of ingratitude, I would not have been true to my calling had I held my peace. I am opposed to indignation meetings to denounce anybody, especially those who have been foremost in advocating our cause for many years.

And now let the dogs bark on. Yours with much respect, J. W. Hood.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The bill in relation to Special Deputy Marshals of Elections, which was introduced in the House by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, and which has been reported from the Judiciary Committee and placed on the calendar, provides that not more than one Deputy Marshal shall be appointed in any voting precinct, or district; that the Election Supervisors and Deputy Marshals shall not receive more than \$1.50 per day for their services, and shall receive no other fees from the public Treasury; that no fees whatever shall be paid to them except from an express appropriation made by Congress for that purpose; and that no Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or Supervisor shall arrest or imprison on election day any election officer for any offense against the election laws of the United States or any state, but that the warrant or process for such offense may be executed at any time after election day.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FOR 1880.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. KROGH, Secretary.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Accustomed by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y. sept. 28-13t.

Second Congressional District Convention—Rooms Republican Executive Committee, Second District of North Carolina—Goldboro, N. C. March 24th, 1880.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Goldboro, on the 1st day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent this district in the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and to nominate a Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the convention must be regularly delegated by a county convention called by their several county committees. The following are the counties composing the Congressional District, with the number of delegates and alternates to which each is entitled:

Counties. Delegates. Alternates.
Craven, 2, 2
Edgecombe, 2, 2
Greene, 1, 1
Halifax, 2, 2
Jones, 1, 1
Lenoir, 1, 1
Northampton, 1, 1
Warren, 2, 2
Wayne, 1, 1
Wilson, 1, 1

The county committees, of the above named counties, are requested to call a county convention in time to insure their counties being represented in the District Convention.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.

OLANDO HUBBS, Chairman.
E. E. SMITH, Secretary.

A Consistent Hebrew—How he Lost and Recovered Four Thousand Dollars' Worth of Diamonds.

Ex Judge Philip Jacob Joachimson called upon Gen. George W. Palmer of the revenue service yesterday accompanied by a gentleman when he introduced as Mr. Levy.

"I reside in this city," said Mr. Levy. "I recently visited Europe. While there my wife and myself invested \$1,000 in diamonds. We took passage back on the City of Berlin. Half way across the Atlantic the jewels were missing. We searched high and low for them, and could not find them. Finally we concluded that they were stolen. On our arrival here our trunks were searched by the Custom House officers, and we paid duties on silks and other articles that we had brought with us from abroad. On reaching home I unlocked my old overcoat from a shawl strap and put it on. I felt a package in one of the pockets. It contained the missing diamonds. Here they are."

"They are fine ones," the General replied. "But what do you want me to do with them?"

"Appraise the duties on them," Mr. Levy responded. "I want to pay them." The General was so astounded that he caught his breath with difficulty. The duty was paid.—Sun.

The remains of Dr. George W. Piper, an uncle of the late Bishop Odenheimer, who was found dead in his room last week, will not be interred in a pauper's grave. To-day George Washington Childs of Philadelphia met the Right Rev. Monsignor Doune, V. G. of this city in a railway train, and inquired whether Dr. Piper's body had been buried. On being answered in the negative, Mr. Childs requested the Monsignor to say to Mr. Thomas T. Kinney, editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, that he (Mr. Childs) would defray all burial expenses, and that Mr. Charles W. Compton, the Newark undertaker, should be informed. Mr. Childs was an old friend of Bishop Odenheimer, and he said he would not permit a relative of so dear a friend to be buried in Potter's Field.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meet 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meet 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.
Wilmington Council No. 4, R. & O. M., meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meet 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge No. 4, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Union Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. O. F.

North State Lodge No. 22, meet 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 138, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCADE.

Cornelius Harnett Council No. 23, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

St. Oswald Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday night at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Edinburgh Lodge No. 21, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. O. G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temple Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their hall on Prince's between front and Second streets.

MASONIC.—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Gilead Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

Water Street Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

QUEST: Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenious, meets every Tuesday evening.

Union, meets every Wednesday evening.

Union and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories in the west end of Evans' building, on Princess street.

Mt. Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affords a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chills; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER is a pleasant and unequalled cure for Frost Bites, Chills, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Bolls, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, and all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial. It is safe and sure. Every Country Grocer and nearly every Country Grocer ought to have the land keep it for sale.

13th. PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, and all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial. It is safe and sure. Every Country Grocer and nearly every Country Grocer ought to have the land keep it for sale.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Head, and Neck, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pimples and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in:

Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Dropsy, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the outsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH;

And stimulates the torpid Liver, cleanses and kidneys to healthy action, in bowels the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,

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Delivered to any address free from observation.

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See that the private Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

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RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:30 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 9:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 3:40 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:13 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 9:13 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:00 p. m. Leave Tarboro at 10:00 A. M. Wednesday.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond. Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. no 23-11

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 9:33 A. M.

Arrive Florence..... 2:30 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 3:50 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:50 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10:13 P. M.

Arrive Florence..... 2:30 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia..... 9:00 A. M.

Leave Columbia..... 5:00 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 2:30 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:30 A. M.

This Train stops only at Wilmington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia

